Persons Responsible for Some of Last Week's News

The New Chairman of the War Industries Board

BERNARD M. BARUCH, appointed last week by President Wilson chairman of the War Industries Board, was for years an active figure in Wall Street and was called "one of the ablest and largest traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange." Upon the entrance of the United States into the war he became active in government affairs, and was chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defence and a member of the buying committee of the War Industries Board. Last August, in order to give all his interest to war work, he sold his seat on the Stock Exchange. Later, as chairman of the Allies' Purchasing Commission, he purchased supplies in American markets for the Allied nations.

Mr. Baruch was born in Camden, S. C., in 1870, and came to New York when he was about ten years old. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York.

Bernard M. Baruch

The Man Who Says Man's Relationship to the Ape Is "Collateral"

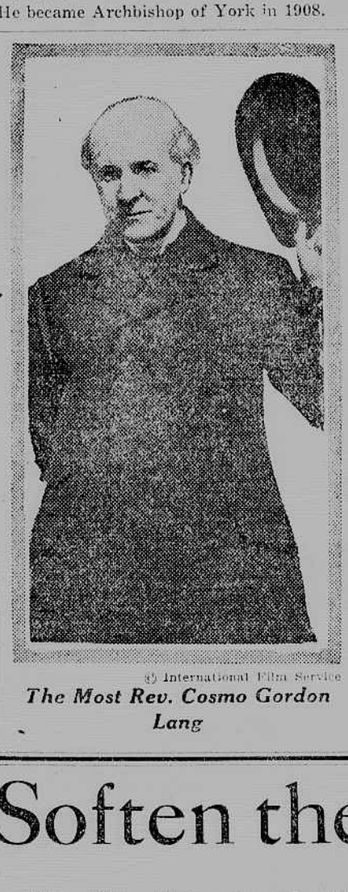
AGAIN—or perhaps still—the anthropologists are discussing the theory of creation. The opinion has been advanced that apes are our grandchildren instead of our grandfathers, but this has been rejected by Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University, who while inclining toward Darwin's view as expressed in "The Origin of Species," asserts that man's relationship to an ape is collateral, rather than lineal. Man and the apes both sprang from the same wild animal, he contends, and while the ape has deteriorated, man has—no, he does not say improved—man has been domesticated.

Dr. Boas, who is head of the anthropological department at Columbia University, was born in Westphalia, Germany, was educated at the universities of Heidelberg, Bonn and Kiel, and soon after his graduation from Kiel came to New York. In 1883 and 1884 he explored Baffin Land, and soon after his return to civilization became assistant in the Royal Ethnographical Museum and docent of geography in the University of Berlin. In 1886 he came to America and began conducting investigations on the Pacific Coast of the entire continent—investigations which he continued off and on from then until 1915.

The Archbishop of York

SINCE his arrival in New York a week ago His Grace the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Lord Archbishop of York and Primate of England, has been preaching to some of the largest congregations that have ever gathered in this city—last Sunday at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Trinity Church, and at midday services during the week at Trinity. The Archbishop is in this country on the invitation of the Episcopal Church as the guest of its war commission.

He was born in 1864, and was educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford. For six years, from 1883 to 1889, he was a student of the Inner Temple at London, and the following year became Curate of Leeds. In 1893 he was made Fellow and Dean of Divinity at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he stayed three years, and during almost all of that period was vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford (the university church). Thereafter for seven years he was vicar of Portsea, and during the succeeding seven bishop of Stepney, and at the same time canon of St. Paul's. He became Archbishop of York in 1908.



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The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang

Mrs. Willard D. Straight

Another Woman in Government War Work

MRS. WILLARD D. STRAIGHT, who recently was appointed a member of the Committee on the Employment of Women in Military Training Camps, has been engaged in war work of one sort or another almost ever since the outbreak of hostilities. She was active in the Red Cross and Y. W. C. A. campaigns to raise funds to carry on their activities and contributed to them largely. One of an energetic group of society women who last summer organized themselves for the task of canning the vast supplies of fruits and vegetables that otherwise would have perished on the New York docks, Mrs. Straight, who, incidentally, is an active suffragist, put on her gingham apron and went to work among the kettles and cans in a public school kitchen.

Mr. Marcosson Takes the Platform to Warn Against German Propaganda

ISAAC F. MARCOSSON, journalist, financial expert, historian of "big business," war writer, is very busy helping stamp out the plague of German propaganda. He has learned through personal investigation how German propaganda has been and is being "put over" in Europe, and he issues a warning against the similar insidious methods that are being employed in this country. His campaign at the present moment is taking the form of speechmaking.

Isaac F. Marcosson

Some of his most interesting present disclosures relate to German efforts in Spain. In a speech delivered in New York last week he declared:

"Wherever there is a water right for sale in Spain to-day a German is the first one to bid for it. With factory sites it is the same. If you could lift the roofs from many warehouses in Spain to-day you'd find them full of resources which the Kaiser has mobilized. The Huns have secret stores of raw materials wherever it is possible to mobilize them. The moment the war ends Germany is going to be a merciless business concern, and will begin a trade drive as efficient as her military offensive in August, 1914. She wants Spain and Switzerland and Holland, so that after the war she can stamp her goods made in these countries. And she will get away with it."

Mr. Marcosson, whose writing has brought him to the attention of a very wide public, began to write before he was out of his teens. Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1877, and educated there in the public schools, at seventeen he was a full-fledged reporter on the staff of "The Louisville Times." At twenty-one he was city editor. Two years later, offered by Walter H. Page, then editor of "World's Work," the position of associate editor of that magazine, Mr. Marcosson came to New York. His succeeding magazine connections were with "The Saturday Evening Post," as financial editor, and with "Munsey's Magazine," as associate editor. In 1913 he resigned from Munsey's and went abroad for six months. With the outbreak of the war came his biggest opportunity. First for "Collier's Weekly," then for "The Saturday Evening Post" and later for "Everybody's Magazine" he made successive trips abroad.

Rabbi Wise, Who Is Strongly Behind the War

CARNEGIE HALL has heard fervent words on Sunday mornings from the lips of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, leader of the Free Synagogue, but perhaps none more fervent than those uttered last week when he called upon Morris Hillquit and "other American Bolsheviki" to withdraw from the leadership in Jewish life, at least for the period of the war.

Dr. Wise was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1872. His father, the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, was for a long time rabbi of the Temple Rodoph Sholom in this city where the son was educated. He attended the College of the City of New York and then Columbia University, from which he was graduated. After studying theology at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America he became assistant rabbi of the Madison Avenue Synagogue, in 1893. He was made rabbi the next year, and retained the pulpit until 1900, when he went to Oregon. In 1907 Dr. Wise returned to New York and organized his Free Synagogue, which at first met in a church on West Eighty-first Street and later in Carnegie Hall.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

Spring Creeps In to Soften the Grim Aspect of War-Time Washington

The City Takes On the "Look" of the Historic Capital . . . But War Continues. Unofficial Rumor Grows Lusty . . . A Discussion Arises Over a Possible Menace to Anglo-Saxon Security in the World . . . A Short Comment on the Age of Senators

By Ralph Block

Washington, March 7.

SPRING returns shy glimpses of the old Washington, the quaint and somewhat musty capital, the shrine of the politician. Washington is south when it comes to a matter of temperature, and the soft atmosphere of early March, the mild air and mellow sunlight, drive off momentarily much of the garish activity and the confusion that war has brought to the city. The spring light touches the old roofs with new magic, and Washington becomes once more the home of Webster, of Madison and Monroe, the Washington that survived 1812 and the Washington of Lincoln's day.

Strangely, the stern business of war has influenced visitors to the city only to stimulate their interest. The widespread word that sleeping accommodations are so scarce as to put barber chairs and hospital beds at a premium for purposes of nocturnal rest has had little effect in decreasing the influx. The sightseeing cars are full every day, and it is possible that a good many cold weather vacationists have been attracted even by the possibility of seeing the central office of the war machine working at top speed.

The casual points of interest, the Monument, the Capitol, with Congress sweating at the job of lawmaking, are stimulating only with the degree of imagination owned by the observer. Back of these obvious attractions are many elements of interest that put into shadowy perspective the entire development of the nation, concentrated at the city on the Potomac. Georgetown, older than Washington and named after George III, is a rich source of aged impressions. Here are houses of Colonial flavor, with fine old hand-wrought iron railings and dormers of the kind that house poets in Greenwich Village. Indeed, Georgetown would make an ideal colony for artists, with a tradition of culture based upon the fact that most of the literary output of the famous Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth found its impulse in the quiet of this ancient village. The city built about the White House might compete with the fact that Owen Meredith wrote most of "Lucile" in a house facing on Lafayette Park. The square in front of the Executive Mansion is rich with historic interest. Webster lived there, so did Dolly Madison for a time. Decatur's house—the one in which he died—is marked with a tablet. It is a fine old place, marked by that graceful rectitude and austerity that later builders have not seemed to be able to find and hold. There is a story that Decatur, desiring to communicate often with the President a block away, had a window cut particularly for the purpose of signalling. It is an illuminating story of the times, regardless of its truth. Imagine Mr. Wilson at one of the White House windows, with binoculars at his eyes trained to catch the code message being wig-wagged by Admiral Benson from one of the mansions round about!

In that day the White House was a new building, with a white coat of paint to supply it with a name and to distinguish it from the mansion of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin that informed the architect with his motif. Visitors who have the curiosity to walk out into the long vista that stretches away from the curiously prophylatic and cleanly-faced Union Station to the Capitol and the golden dome of the Congressional Library may have their interest intrigued by a row of plain stucco houses facing the rear of the Capitol, on Lanier Place and First Street, N. E. It is here that Monroe was inaugurated when the enemy of a few years before had fired Washington. Only a distinguished but rusty iron picket fence and a bronze tablet remain to carry the story of a former glory.

Congress convened in the building in 1815, and Monroe was inaugurated there two years later. Later it became a boarding house for Congressmen, who must have found it handy to the scene of their daily stint of lawmaking. Then John C. Calhoun made it his home and died there March 31, 1850. That was the last of its glory. In the Civil War it became a prison for political prisoners, and its name, "The Old Capitol Prison," still lingers. The war-time debate over interpretations of American democracy of to-day echoes the '60s, when disapproval of the Emancipation Proclamation and opposition to the war policy of the North brought imprisonment.

The Old Capitol Prison still wears some of the marks Civil War put on it. It stands high upon an embankment, but the street level gives entry through trap doors that open to tunnels leading into the cellars. It is romantic and mysterious. Only a little effort is needed to picture the blue coated sentry pacing outside. Yet the times have changed. A faded sign bears the legend: "Roomers, table board, transients." It is a kind of *ave atque vale* to the past.

DOUBTLESS the Washington of that day had its "grapevine," as it has to-day. Perhaps the strangers are responsible for it, but assuredly unofficial information is now in the height of its feverish glory. It is a mistake to believe that Washington is sternly concentrated upon one object, for war has diffused its interests, however generally bent in one direction they may be, and has heightened the color of its differences. The "bitter ender," with a plea for confidence, breathes *sotto voce* maledictions upon that part of the administration that appears to him to be halting and hesitating in the war programme. Secretary Baker comes in for the greatest share of this, which is strange considering the unenviable position Secretary Daniels used to occupy when his navy was called a convenient peg for political attack that had no better and more justifiable spot to light upon. The War Department, in this whispering circle, is not only criticised for its lack of effectiveness, but its motives are impugned. Sensationalism is dangerous enough, at a time when the greatest peril would be disunity, to stop sensations from publicly voicing themselves, but the sensationalist does not hesitate, in the unofficial manner, at least. Certainly all shades of belief are here, and, sliced crosswise at the present moment, Washington might give an illuminating view of the divisions that make up a great cosmopolitan nation and are here represented in concentrated form.

Since General March, now chief of staff, returned from France and made his complaint against the censorship on news there is evident a growing feeling against the censorship. At the very least, it is an inclination to question the advisability of it, where it hurts the morale at home and does not hurt the enemy. The actual danger of unofficial rumor has not yet appeared in concrete form, but some commentators on it have already foreseen the danger in the wide latitude given to unofficial gossip considering the close lid on what is official.

THE belief that the war is but the beginning part of a mighty shifting of peoples, with its implication that some more developed defensive than warfare is necessary if the Anglo-Saxon genius is to be conserved, is not without its following in Washington. It is instructive and illuminating that the most definite and pointed comment on an editorial on that subject which appeared in The Tribune recently should come from a citizen of the British Empire, a man who speaks for no organized group of opinion, but who undoubtedly, in the cosmopolitan character of his views, reflects scattered impulses aiming in the same direction in other Anglo-Saxon capitals. The suggestion for Anglo-Saxon union in late years, at least with respect to Canada, has pretty nearly always originated in the United States. I include this more comprehensive analysis by a Briton of tendencies in a review of Washington opinion and events because it seems an indication, however light, of a new wind blowing out of the battle across the sea.

The theory, as it is advanced, views with some concern the fact that Great Britain has at the present time an Anglo-Saxon population of only 55,000,000 outside of the British Isles. It is accepted that this is striking testimony to the governing abilities of the Anglo-Saxon. But there are two other factors which the analyst foresees must change the situation so completely as to force the development of a new policy on the part of Anglo-Saxon peoples. One of these is the fact that so much of the rich land of the world, outside of South America, Russia and parts of China, is in the hands of Anglo-Saxons. The other influence on his policy is the war, which will deplete the English-speaking peoples and at the same time stimulate the land-hungry peoples of the earth to push past their boundaries, to spread out and seek more comfortable quarters.

Once past this prelude, this fixing of conditions on which his theory is based, the commentator declares that a tremendous responsibility thus devolves upon the Anglo-Saxon civilization of to-day to hold these lands, wherein the race ideal has developed and where it has become accustomed in its surroundings to fostering these ideals of democracy and individual integrity and responsibility.

"The latent democracy of the Anglo-Saxon, which the war has only stressed and manifested, shows he is not an imperialist. He does not want more land, but he does desire to give the finest and freest development to all peoples, and of course to those who have benefited by Anglo-Saxon government. Yet if the war has made anything clear it has made patent that no one branch of the group is strong enough to maintain integrity against the envy and the covetous power of groups that are alien, alien in ideals as well as in language. The race ideal must be maintained in unity, not by empire unity, of which there has been for long an active advocacy in England, but by a confederation of all the branches of Anglo-Saxon people. It can be accomplished without any dislocation of existing governments, and without any interference with the shapes governments have taken in their developed effort to express authentically the democracies of the particular peoples they represent."

The means to this end, as it is proposed, considers a federal system, in which every government would have its equal place, but with voluntary subordination of every government to a great congress, which would oversee questions having to do with export trade, immigration, defence and foreign relations. In this way alone, concludes the designer of this vast scheme, would the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon world be saved. In this way alone, he adds, would the Anglo-Saxon race prove its right to survive into the world of increasing complexities and increasing pressures which he foresees approaching.

The Golden Book of Congress

The Senate Debates a Vital and Complex Problem: Farm Labor

MR. BORAH—Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly upon this report while the Senator from Missouri is examining it.

Mr. President, I called attention a few days ago to the situation in the country with reference to farm labor, and particularly as to the effect which the next draft would have upon the farm labor conditions. After those remarks were made in the Senate I received a letter from General Crowder discussing the matter, and I feel disposed to say another word this morning in regard to it. I think it is not perhaps receiving sufficient attention by reason of the absence of knowledge of the facts as they actually exist.

When I formerly discussed this subject, I stated that if the next draft had the same effect upon the depletion of farm labor as the last draft had had it would leave the farm situation in a very serious condition. The statement which General Crowder made was that there had been a comparatively small per cent of farm labor taken in the draft as compared with other industries, and so forth. So far as the per cent is concerned, that may be true; but we must bear in mind, Mr. President, that other industries have been drawing from the farms for the past ten years, and particularly for the last three or four years, until the supply of farm labor has been reduced to a minimum, and the taking of any portion of that, unless there was some other means to supply the places of those taken, works a great detriment. Farm labor being reduced to a minimum it is perilous to draw from it if we are to keep up in any degree our production. To my mind the man who produces food is on a par in winning the war with those who serve their country in any other way. Measured in sacrifice it is not so great a service, but measured in importance it ranks with any other service.

. . . . . .

Mr. CURTIS—Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator from Idaho there?

Mr. BORAH—Yes.

Mr. CURTIS—I have had letters from every section of the State of Kansas, in which the writers advise me that there is a shortage of farm hands in their locality; and in one county alone—a small county—in the western part of the state, 5,000 acres of wheat land were abandoned because the farmers could not get the labor to enable them to attend the land.

Mr. OWEN—I desire to confirm the report in regard to farm labor which comes from Oklahoma. The farmers are finding a very serious shortage of farm labor there.

Mr. SMITH, of Michigan—Mr. President, if the Senator from Idaho will permit me, I desire to make the same observation regarding farm labor conditions in Michigan. I do this because it does not seem to have been stated in the report which has been read, and I do not want the impression to prevail that we have a surplus of agricultural labor in Michigan. That is very far from the fact.

. . . . . .

Mr. BORAH—Mr. President, I read in the news reports a few days ago that the Labor Department was of the opinion that there was really no shortage of labor, but that the difficulty arose out of the inability to fairly distribute the labor in the different parts of the country according to the needs or demands of particular sections. I trust that that is true, Mr. President, and one of the reasons for calling attention to this situation is that those who have in charge the question of mobilizing the labor of the country and distributing it according to the demand may understand that, whatever the reports to the contrary may be, there is an actual shortage of labor upon the farms throughout the entire Middle West and Far West, and that there ought to be an assurance to those communities that labor will be forthcoming to take the place of any man who may be taken from the farm hereafter to serve in the army. The farmer needs labor and he needs to know definitely that he is going to have it.

Those of us who represent farming communities—agricultural communities particularly—make no plea in this chamber or elsewhere for exemption of our men from the service which they may be called upon to render along with their fellow countrymen, wherever it may take them, but we realize, as every one realizes, that the food supply cannot with safety to the cause be diminished, and if they are called upon to serve their country in the capacity of soldiers there must necessarily be some programme which will supply their places upon the farm; otherwise the productive capacity of the country will be diminished to such an extent as to be destructive.

Mr. STONE—What the Senator says, of course, is important and it is accurate in the effect stated upon the food supply of the country and of the world. As I understand the Senator, he said, in substance, that a farmer ought not to be drafted and taken away for the military service unless some programme could be devised to have him replaced by some other workman. That is very interesting if it can be done, but has the Senator in mind or has he worked it out sufficiently to make a suggestion as to how that could be done? I confess it is confusing to me. I approve the thing if it is possible or practicable, but I do not see how it is.

Mr. BORAH—I base my belief upon the proposition that it may be done upon facts and figures which have been presented through the press from the Labor Department that there is not a shortage of labor in the country as a whole. That if it is known where the labor is short and where there is a demand for it it may be had.

The draft law only covers men of a certain age, and there are plenty of men beyond that age in the country who are not earning a dollar or doing anything. These are times, Mr. President, when a man ought not to be permitted to eat unless he performs whatever service he can perform to the community.

Mr. STONE—It has been proposed, as the Senator knows, and all of us know, and widely discussed, that some programme or policy should be entered upon to draft workmen, laborers, as well as soldiers. That is compulsory labor, on the farms or in the shops or shipbuilding establishments, or whatever the place may be. Now, if we are prepared to enter upon that programme and can constitutionally maintain it it may be the solution. What does the Senator think of that?

Mr. BORAH—Mr. President, I do not think the time has arrived when the conscription of labor is necessary. However, so far as I am convinced, I have no hesitancy in saying that the time may come when the idler in this war will have to heed his country's commands and help to feed the soldier who has offered his life for his country. If the situation ever comes when that is necessary, I think we will be able to enforce it in this country, but I do not think it is necessary yet to do that. As I said a moment ago, the Labor Department has stated that it has the data, the information and the means by which to supply this labor if it can be known where it is needed.

THE age of the new Senator from New Jersey is not without parallel in the present Senate. Senator Gallinger is now the dean of the Senate so far as age is concerned, being almost eighty-one years old. Apparently a long and active career, which started in Ontario, and which has included printing, doctoring and legislating, has not diminished his vigilance nor his persistence in argument. Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, five years younger, is another veteran, his longevity apparently untouched by the fact that he was wounded three times as a Confederate soldier in the Civil War. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, born in Norway, another Civil War veteran, and once Governor of Minnesota, is only one of several Senators who hover about the seventy-five mark. The others are Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, once Governor of his state; Senator Page, of Vermont, and Senator Goff, of West Virginia. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, twice Territorial Governor and the first elected Governor of the state, comes next, having been born in 1844. Senator Smith, of Maryland, was born in 1845; Senator Colt, of Rhode Island, in 1846; Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, another Confederate soldier and a state Governor, in 1847; Senator Stone, of Missouri, also a Governor once in his career, in 1848. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, a native of Georgia, comes close to the seventy line, the year of his birth being 1849.